

<<普通语言学>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<普通语言学>>

13位ISBN编号：9787560151717

10位ISBN编号：756015171X

出版时间：2010-1

出版时间：吉林大学出版社

作者：陈劲松

页数：328

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：<http://www.tushu007.com>

前言

Linguistics as an independent subject is relatively young in the traditional sphere of humanities. The subject in the modern sense is believed to have started from Saussure, the man who for the first time made a systemic investigation of the structure and function of language, therefore his work sets a borderline between philology and linguistics. Philology is a cover term for the traditional approach of linguistic study. It is biased towards the historical interpretation of language with which classical documents are understood. This is true to scholars in both China and European continent of the classical times. It is the birth of linguistics that the study deviates from the philological approach and is done in the ontological sense, namely, language is studied in its own right.

<<普通语言学>>

内容概要

Linguistics as an independent subject is relatively young in the traditional sphere of humanities. The subject in the modern sense is believed to have started from Saussure, the man who for the first time made a systemic investigation of the structure and function of language, therefore his work sets a borderline between philology and linguistics. Philology is a cover term for the traditional approach of linguistic study. It is biased towards the historical interpretation of language with which classical documents are understood. This is true to scholars in both China and European continent of the classical times. It is the birth of linguistics that the study deviates from the philological approach and is done in the ontological sense, namely, language is studied in its own right.

<<普通语言学>>

书籍目录

Preface
Part 1 Language & Linguistics
Chapter 1 What is Language ?
1 Definitions
2 Distinctive Features
2.1 Hierarchy
2.2 Arbitrariness
2.3 Duality
2.4 Productivity
2.5 Displacement
2.6 Cultural Transmission
3 Functions of Language
3.1 Conceptualized Function
3.2 Communicative Function
3.3 Meta-lingual Function
Chapter 2 History of Language
1 Origin & Evolution
1.1 Origin
1.2 Evolution
2 Language Change
2.1 Change of Sound
2.2 Change of Structure
2.3 Change of Meaning
2.4 Change of Lexicon
Chapter 3 World Languages
1 Genealogical Classification
1.1 Family Relationships
1.2 Language Families
2 Typological Classification
2.1 Morphological Typology
2.2 Syntactic Typology
Chapter 4 Linguistics : Scientific Study of Language
1 Saussure : Inception of Modern Linguistics
1.1 Langue & Parole
1.2 Signifier & Signified
1.3 Syntagmatic Relation & Paradigmatic Relation
2 What is Linguistics ?
Part 2 Intra - linguistics
Chapter 1 Phonetics & Phonology
1 Phonetics
1.1 Phonetic Alphabet
1.2 Consonants & Vowels
1.3 Phonetic Features
1.4 Syllables
2 Phonology
2.1 Phonological Features
2.2 Phonological Processes
2.3 Phonological Rules
Chapter 2 Morphology & Syntax
1 Morphology
1.1 Word & Lexeme
1.2 Morpheme : Morph & Allomorph
1.3 Morpheme : Free & Bound
1.4 Phonetic Representation of Morpheme
1.5 Lexical Morphology & Inflectional Morphology
2 Syntax
2.1 Syntagmatic Relationship & Paradigmatic Relationship
2.2 Grammatical Categories
2.3 Grammaticality
Chapter 3 Semantics & Pragmatics
1 Semantics
1.1 Semantics from Philosophical Perspective
1.2 Semantics from Logical Perspective
1.3 Semantics from Linguistic Perspective
2 Pragmatics
2.1 Deixis
2.2 Pragmatic Implicature
2.3 Cooperative Principle & Politeness Principle
2.4 Presupposition
2.5 Speech Act
Part 3 Extra - linguistics
Chapter 1 Psycholinguistics
1 Biological Foundations of Language
1.1 Brain Anatomy
1.2 Brain & Language
2. Psychological Processes of Language
2.1 Language Acquisition
2.2 Language Production
2.3 Language Comprehension
2.4 Language Dissolution
Chapter 2 Sociolinguistics
1 Cultural Foundations of Language
1.1 Kinship Terms
1.2 Language & Cultural Identity
1.3 Linguistic Relativity
2 Language as a Social Parameter
2.1 Language as a Code
2.2 Social Varieties of language
2.3 Lingua Franca
2.4 Language & Race
2.5 Language & Sex
Chapter 3 Applied Linguistics
1 Language Teaching
1.1 Linguistic Assumptions in Language Teaching
1.2 Methods in Language Teaching
1.3 Syllabus Design
1.4 Testing
2 Language & Other Subjects
2.1 Language & Philosophy
2.2 Language & Literature
2.3 Language & Computer Science
Part 4 Contemporary Linguistic Schools
Chapter 1 Transformational- generative Linguistics
1 Methodology
2 Main Hypotheses about Language
2.1 The Relations between Language & Faculty
2.2 Language Acquisition
2.3 Linguistic Universals
3 TG Grammar
3.1 The Original Theory
3.2 The Standard Theory
3.3 The Extended Standard Theory
3.4 The GB Theory & MP Theory
Chapter 2 Systemic - functional Linguistics
1 Historical Retrospect
1.1 Prague School
1.2 London School
2 Systemic Grammar & Functional Grammar
2.1 Systemic Grammar
2.2 Functional Grammar
Chapter 3 Cognitive Linguistics
1 Experiential View
1.1 Lexical Category & Prototype
1.2 Metaphor & Metonymy
2 Prominence View
2.1 Gestalt Theory
2.2 Figure - ground Division
2.3 Schematic Representation
3 Attentional View
3.1 The Organization of Conceptual Structures
3.2 Construal Operations
Bibliography

章节摘录

Naming theory was also popular in secular world, namely, seen from conjectures of ancient Greeks. Like its splendid philosophy and science, Greek scholars of classical times were also interested in the origin of language. Since ideas in those years were much centred upon elicitation, understanding of language was of speculative nature too. In Cratylus of Plato, he initiated the theory of onomatopoeia, namely, language emerged as imitation of sounds. The theory does make sense as to the origin, to some extent, but it is not all-embracing if explanatory adequacy is considered. Some of the interesting hypotheses arose which are also of speculative nature. One of the German scholars, Mueller gave the bow-wow theory, prescribing that language is the product resulting from the imitation of sounds in nature, say the babbling of brook, the murmur of the wind, and the like. Ding-dong theory is expected to establish the relationship between sound and meaning. In this regard, word for an object represents any noise linked to it. Pooh-pooh theory means that language consists of exclamations as a result of human emotions or feelings like pain, gaiety, fear, and the like. Ye-he-ho theory maintains that language is also a product of exclamatory utterances but of those when humans are in intense physical efforts, say those heard among a group of workers carrying logs.

<<普通语言学>>

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:<http://www.tushu007.com>